A1

This is a continuation of U.S.S.N. 09/189,129, filed on November 10, 1998, now issued U.S. patent 6,323,027B1, which is a continuation of PCT/US97/07870, filed May 9, 1997, which is a continuation-in-part application of U.S.S.N. 60/017,466 filed on May 10, 1996.

On page 6, line 13 please replace lines 11-15 with the following paragraph:

A2

The invention further embodies a series of continuous hybridoma cell line selected from the group consisting of ATCC No. HB-12107, ATCC No. HB-12105, ATCC No. HB-12104 and ATCC No. HB-12106, as well as specific anti human-gc monoclonal antibodies produced by these hybridoma cell lines and compositions of these monoclonal antibodies.

On page 6, please replace lines 23-27 with the following paragraph:

A3

Other compositions of the invention include a monoclonal antibody having complementary determining regions (CRDs) encoded by polynucleotide sequences selected from the group consisting of: (a) SEQ ID NOS: 5 and/or 6; (b) polynucleotides that hybridize to SEQ ID NOS: 5 an/or 6 under standard hybridization conditions; and polynucleotides that encode a protein encoded by any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

On page 11, please replace lines 5-8 with the following paragraph:

A4

FIG. 14 is a graph showing the effect of CP.B8 (open triangle and square) and its Fab fragment (open diamond) on the dose response curve for IL-4-dependent proliferation of PHA-activated T cells. Open circles show the effect of isotype control MOPC 21 Ig and closed circles show the effect in the absence of mAb.

On page 55, please replace lines 8-10 with the following paragraph:

A5

Murine hybridoma cells and anti-gc antibodies useful in the present invention are exemplified by cultures deposited under the Budapest Treaty with the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209 on 10 May1996 and identified as:

On pages 8-9, please replace lines 24-2 with the following paragraph:

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FIG. 2 is an array of four histograms showing immunofluorescent staining with anti-gc mAbs of L929 cells expression human gc chain. The relative cell number is plotted against the mean fluorescence intensity. Data for individual mAbs are plotted as solid lines, and data for the control MOPC21 Ig is plotted as indicated. FIG. 2A. is the immunofluorescent staining of L929 gc chain transfectants with different anti-gc mAbs. FIG. 2B is the staining of the L929 parent cells by the same antibodies. The remaining figures show staining with different anti-gc mAbs ith L929 gc chain transfectants (FIG. 2C) and staining of L929 parent cells (FIG. 2D).

On page 9, please replace lines 3-8 with the following paragraph:

FIG. 3 is an array of two histograms showing immunofluorescent staining of PHA activated peripheral blood lymphocytes with anti-gc mAbs. The relative cell number is plotted against the mean fluorescence intensity. Data for individual mAbs are plotted as solid lines, and data for the MOPC 21 control Ig is plotted as indicated. FIG. 3A shows immunofluorescent staining with one set of anti-gc mAbs and FIG. 3B shows staining with different set of anti-gc mAbs.

On page10-11, please replace lines 26-4 with the following paragraph:

FIG. 13 is a series of plots showing the effect of CP.B8 or anti-IL-4R alpha chain mAb on IL-4 dependent proliferation of PHA-activated T cells. The effect of CP.B8 on IL-4 dependent proliferation of PHA blasts is shown FIG. 13A and the effect of mAb directed against the alpha chain of IL-4R is shown in FIG. 13C. The effect of isotype-matched control Ig proteins MOPC21 and UPC10 is shown in FIG. 13B. Open circles show the response in the absence of mAb or control Ig. Other symbols show response the effects of increasing concentrations of mAb up to a mAb concentration of 100 ug/ml (open squares with X marks are for CP.B8 and open circles with X marks are for anti-IL-4R alpha).

On page 11, please replace lines 9-16 with the following paragraph:

FIG. 15 is a series of graphs showing the effect of various concentrations of CP.B8 (FIG. 15A), anti-IL-4R alpha chain mAb (FIG. 15B) or MOPC 21 (FIG. 15C) on binding of radiolabelled IL-4 to PHA-activated PBLs. Filled circles show binding in the absence of mAb and open circles show the effects of increasing concentrations of mAb, in the order circles<squares<triangles<diamonds<inverted triangles, up to a mAb concentration of 100 ug/ml. CP.B8 does not block binding a high IL4 concentrations but may cause a modest decrease in the apparent affinity of binding. The expected competitive pattern of binding inhibition is shown in Panel B. The isotype control for the effect of CP.B8 has no effect (FIG. 15C).

IN THE CLAIMS

In accordance with CFR 1.121, please cancel claims 1-24 and 26-28 and amend claim 25 as follows:

25. (Amended) A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a gamma common chain blocking agent wherein the agent is a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of: